

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 86.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 266. VOL. VI.

TERMS.... The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2 50 a year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrangements are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh ; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Appointments as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250ft. WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interest, in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and ready for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha, Sweet Spirit Nitre, Rhubarb, Sulphuric Ether, Tartar Emetic, Spirits Hartshorn, Jalap, Sweet Oil, Calomel, Castor Oil, Laudanum, Paregoric, Antimonial Wine, Quinine Mixture, Balsam Coava, Aromatic Bitters, Ess. Peppermint.

ALS... Seidlitz Powders; SODA do. Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.....247ft.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing all those indebted to him, by note or otherwise, that a part of their dues, at least, must be paid on or before the first day of March next; and those who fail to comply with this notice, must expect to pay cost without fail, and that too without respect to persons.

I have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which I offer very low for cash, and on credit to punctual dealers. I have also on hand, a

Large Stock of Leather, of all kinds; and as I expect shortly to decline having any thing to do with the Tanning Business myself, I will sell the present stock lower than leather ever has been sold in this place or its vicinity, for cash. Cotton and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment of debts, or in exchange for goods or leather, and the highest price will be given for Gold. The subscriber also takes this method of returning thanks to his customers generally, for the very liberal encouragement they have given him; and he hopes, by continuing to keep an assortment of goods as heretofore, to have still received a share of public patronage.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Oct. 29, 1829. 1266

LONG CREDIT.

D. T. Caldwell & others, ex parte. Petition for sale of Lands for partition.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of February next, at public auction, two tracts of Land, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Houston, Joseph Flinn, Geo. Ross, Thomas Alexander, the heirs of James Lemonds, dec., the heirs at law of John Robinson, James Todd and others. One is the Plantation whereon the said Mr. Caldwell formerly lived, and the other adjoining it, containing in all, four hundred and twenty acres. One, two, and three years credit will be given, in equal installments, the purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

Mar. 24, 1829. 60267:pr. adv. \$2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Jilson Berryman & others, Petition for the sale of John Wilkeson, wife & others. Lands.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Bethehian, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Babtovy Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree of sale entered accordingly.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

Oct. 24, 1829:pr. adv. \$2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

IN EQUITY. Fall Term, 1829.

John Kimmons & others. Petition for sale of Real Estate of Alexander Kimmons, dec.

Robert Davis, Nancy & her husband, Isabella Davis & do. Jane Davis, now Jane Matthews, and her husband.

In this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then plead, answer or demur, otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

Mar. 27:pr. adv. \$1.50

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—994.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

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which he presents in the pulpit. His appearance is that of a man but little beyond thirty, and he seems to be by no means inattentive to those graces which are the embellishments of the pulpit, as well as every other species of oratory. His enunciation is a series of efforts, rather than an overflow—a quaver, a crotchet and a rest—rather than a continuation of any one character of note; but it is suasive, and well calculated to arrest and fix the attention of his auditors. He seems indeed to trust more to manner than to matter, inasmuch as he does not frequently resort to figures to make his discourses impressive. Whenever the expected exposition shall be made, it will produce an effect not confined to the circle of his hearers.

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Sneed from the committee of Finance to whom was referred the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to obtain loans from the State Bank, on the deposit of Treasury Notes, in case of a deficiency in the Revenue, for the next fiscal year, reported that it is inexpedient to make the provision suggested in said resolution. Concurred in.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Meares, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the propriety of making the law as to preclude Justices of the Peace becoming security for Constables, reported, that such an amendment would be inexpedient and unnecessary. Concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill concerning the Catawba Navigation Company.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the propriety of appropriating \$1500 for the purpose of improving a road leading from James M'Dowell's to the Pleasant Garden in Burke county, through Turkey Cove, to Noah Bickett's on the top of the Blue Ridge.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on Internal Improvement, made a report against the expediency of appropriating a sum of money for the improvement of the road from Wilkesboro, by the way of Trap Hill to the road leading to the lead mines in Virginia. Concurred with.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the compensation of witnesses summoned to give evidence before Justices of the Peace, out of Court.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, a message was sent to the Senate and agreed to by that body, proposing to raise a joint committee to enquire into the responsibility of the several securities to the bonds given by the late John Haywood, Public Treasurer; who they are and how far they are liable for the deficiency of the aforesaid officer.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Moore, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of W. Barret, praying for assistance to work a Gold mine found on his land, reported adversely to said petition. Concurred in.

Mr. Hill of Wilmington, from the committee to whom was referred the Resolution on the subject of the Treasury Department, reported a bill to increase the Salary of the Public Treasurer, to \$2,000, which was rejected on its first reading.—It was subsequently re-considered on motion of Mr. Wilson of Caswell and passed its first reading.

Mr. Smith of Chatham, presented a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the Governor to lend to the New Hope Navigation Company, such instruments belonging to the State as may be necessary to survey and level the New Hope Creek.

On motion of Mr. Stedman, the Governor was requested to transmit to the Virginia Legislature for confirmation at its present session, the act of incorporation of the Lake Drummond and Orapake Canal Company.

The bill for the more perfect administration of justice in Capital cases, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, 72 to 54.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary Committee, made a Report on the following resolutions referred to them, asking to be discharged from their further consideration, on the ground that it is inexpedient to legislate in relation to them. One touching the expediency of amending the law relative to the estates of deceased persons where there is no administrator or executor: One, proposing a revision and consolidation of the Laws respecting surveyors, &c. One, directing an enquiry into the property of compelling Plaintiffs before taking out a *casa*, against the body of a debtor, to go a-

gainst his property. One, as to the expediency of limiting the liability of securities taken by Sheriffs in civil cases, to two years after the rendition of judgment against their principals; and one, proposing to provide more effectually for the protection of the estate of Orphans.

Mr. Pearson submitted a Resolution, which was laid on the table, proposing to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, to call the attention of that body to the law incorporating the United States Bank, for the purpose of amending it so as to provide for the punishment of the offence of selling or attempting to sell counterfeit notes on the said Bank, which offence, it seems, is not now provided for by law.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker of Macon the committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to enquire into the expediency of promoting the object of an act passed in 1826, to establish and regulate a Turnpike Road in Haywood county, either by an increase of the shares of the stock of the said company and a subscription by the State for some portion of such additional shares or otherwise. The bill to disqualify persons holding a seat in the General Assembly from the enjoyment of any lucrative office, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Calleway, 74 to 51.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

The bill giving time to the Banks of Catawba and Newbern to close their business &c. and to pay and collect their debts, was read and after discussion laid on the table.

The Bank Bill was received from the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free white men of the State was read the second time. Mr. Green moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion was negatived, 36 to 42 votes. Sundry amendments were made to the Bill and it passed its second reading Yeas 79, Nays 50. The whole day was occupied in the consideration of this Bill, of the passage of which there is now, no doubt.

Raleigh, Dec. 4.

The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year, viz: Gideon Alston, Archibald M'Bryde, Thomas Kenan, Alexander Gray, George W. Jeffreys, Daniel M. Forsey and Joseph B. Outlaw.

The bill to modify the punishment affixed to the crime of Bigamy and the bill authorising the Board of Internal Improvements to contract for re-opening and improving Currituck Inlet, have passed into laws.

On Monday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hill of Wilmington, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which related to the construction of a Rail Road from Campbellton to Fayetteville, by way of testing its usefulness, made a report, in which it is stated that the present condition of the Fund set apart for Internal Improvements forbids, at this time, any appropriation on the subject.

On the same day, the Senate again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the bill for establishing a Bank of the State; when it was read by sections for amendment. And probably from a previous agreement amongst the friends of the bill, all those parts of it which went to extend the business of the proposed Bank to every section of the State, and to make loans on landed security for six months, instead of three, were stricken out, so that it is now confined to the usual Banking privileges. After going through the bill, and making sundry amendments to it, the committee rose, and reported the bill with the amendments to the Senate; but the day being far spent, an adjournment took place before any question was taken on the report.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. Mendenhall, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill, authorising the building of a Penitentiary in this State; and Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill to establish a Medical Board.

Mr. Montgomery of Hertford, from the committee appointed on that part of the Executive Message relative to the opening of a communication from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, made a detailed report, accompanied by a memorial addressed to Congress, praying for an appropriation on that subject; and a Resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to procure such appropriations as may be necessary to open an Inlet from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean at or near Nags Head.

Mr. Montgomery of Orange, submitted a Resolution which was, on his motion, laid on the table, requesting our Delegation in Congress, to resist any proposals, which may be made for an extension of the charter of the existing Bank of the United States, or for the establishment of any other, predicated upon individual Capital.

Yesterday, the Bank bill passed its third reading in the Senate. Yeas 33, Nays 25. The variation of the result from that of yesterday, arose from the

absence of Mr. Dick and Mr. Sanders, in the *Yea*, and the addition of Mr. Raine to the *Nays*. Mr. Bodie, who was in the negative yesterday, was also absent, and Mr. Burney, who was absent yesterday, was present to-day.

In the House of Commons, most of the day was consumed in debate on a bill having for its object to render the Solicitors of the State and some other officers ineligible to seats in the Legislature. It was opposed on constitutional grounds, and indefinitely postponed.

Dec. 28.—The House of Commons

were principally engaged on Saturday, in the consideration of the bill to increase the salary of the Public Treasurer from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Mr. Taylor of Orange, moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 90 to 34. It finally passed its second reading, by a majority of two votes, having been previously amended to increase the salary \$400 instead of \$500—thus allowing the Treasurer \$1,900. Mr. Bynum submitted a series of Resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, denying the right of Congress to execute works of Internal Improvements within this State; and Mr. Gaston, submitted sundry Resolutions, affirming the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate money to all such objects of Internal Improvements as may be sanctioned by this State, which were likewise ordered to be printed. We will publish both sets of Resolutions in our next.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

At an early hour this morning, the letter bag of the packet ship George Canning, Capt. Allyn, was brought up by the news boats. Capt. A. sailed on the 23d of November. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive, with several letters from their mercantile Correspondents, from which it will be seen that the demand for cotton had been extensive, at an advance on our last advices.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office on Thursday the 18th of November.

Destructive fire at Glasgow.—On the night of the 20th of November, the extensive cotton stores belonging to Mr. Donaldson, were destroyed by fire. The quantity of cotton burnt is estimated at five thousand bales. The total loss at fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is said that Mr. Donaldson had an insurance of £42,000.

The weather had been very severe in Holland, there had been a great fall of snow, which lasted for three days; the steamboats had gone into winter quarters.

The Colonial Trade.—On the 10th of November, the London Morning Herald published an article respecting negotiations supposed to be pending between Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and the President of the Board of Trade, touching the Colonial trade of the British West India Islands. The Herald intimated that a project was on foot to open the ports of those islands to American ships, upon condition that greater facilities should be given for the introduction of articles of British manufacture into the United States. The article to which we refer, has been published in several of our papers; and in the Morning Herald of Nov. 23d, an additional article upon the same subject appears. The Herald is opposed to the arrangement, and censures Mr. Vaughan, tho' not by name.

A letter from Constantinople, October the 16th, says:—

"Within these six days above 200 more ships of different nations have arrived in this port, and among them 18 Russian vessels from the Mediterranean, the greater part of which have already sailed for the Black Sea.—These ships had passed the Dardanelles under Dutch colors; notice, however, was sent to them by the Porte, immediately on their arrival here, that though the exchange of the ratification had not yet taken place, they might hoist Russian colors, and that the firmans for the prosecution of their voyage should be delivered to them without delay. Some Colonels and Aids-de-Camp of the Sultan, who have been sent to Adrianople, have returned from that city, and speak in the highest terms of the friendly treatment they experienced at the Russian headquarters."

GREECE.—The following extract from a German paper under date Augsburg, Nov. 8, detail new successes over their Turkish oppressors. If we are to credit this statement, the Greek territory may now be considered as rescued from the Sultan, with the exception of one or two towns having a Turkish garrison closely blockaded. One of the difficulties which would have met the Allies in setting the Greek boundary, according to the Protocol of March 22, is thus removed.

Augsburg, Nov. 8.—A report of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti to the President of Greece, dated from the camp at Kotumala, Sept. 28, and inserted in the Egina Gazette, says:—

"A Turkish corps of 7000 men, regu-

lar and irregular troops, had made, subsequently to the 22d of September, several desperate attacks on the Prince's troops in their fortified camp, near the fort Castello di Pitra, but were always repulsed with considerable loss. The Greeks pursued the enemy in their flight, which they made in great disorder; the Turkish commanders collected the garrisons which they still had in Livadia, and at length a capitulation was agreed upon, by which their commanders, Azak Aga and Assan Bey engaged to retire to Thessaly, and entirely to evacuate Livadia."

The Egina Gazette contains the capitulation, and adds, that had it not been concluded, all the Turks must have perished either by the sword of the Greeks or by famine.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.

Cotton.—The demand for cotton has continued very animated throughout the whole of the week, both from the trade and speculators, and a further advance of 1-4d per lb. on American and Brazil, and 1-8d on most other descriptions, has been obtained on the quotations of our last circular in the sales by private contract.

Traffic in Human Bones.—A ship laden with bones from Hamburg, arrived at Lossiemouth, on the 25th inst.

the property of an agriculturist of Morayshire, and intended for manure. The master of the vessel states that the bones were collected from the plains and marshes of Leipzig, and are part of the remains of the thousands of brave men who fell in the sanguinary battles fought betwixt France and the Allies in Oct. 1813. What a commentary is this upon "military glory," and how true is the exclamation of the Poet, "To what base uses we may return, Horatio!"

Night Telegraph.—Captain Kervenue, of the French navy, has invented a new species of night telegraph, which, by the motion and position of the illuminated radii of several circles, is capable of representing no fewer than 29,245 signs. By a single illuminated radius he can produce 8649 telegraphic signs. The invention is under the consideration of the French ministers of marine.

Mr. Poinsett.—A gentleman of Boston informs us, that he met at New York a few days ago with a gentleman who had just arrived direct from Mexico, at New York by way of Vera Cruz. The Mexican was a merchant of respectability, and he gave the following interesting and extraordinary account.

A few days before he departed from the city of Mexico, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, was waited upon in the dusk of the evening by a person, who delivered at the door a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting his [Mr. Poinsett's] immediate attendance at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This messenger was not admitted within the door, the precaution having been taken for some time so to confine the door by a chain as not to permit it to open so far as to admit the passage of a man, unless the chain were unlocked for that purpose, but only to admit of conversation. Mr. Poinsett suspected some sinister design from the unprecedent hour at which the request was made, and returned for answer, that he should call on the Minister in the morning. This answer was delivered, and Mr. P. on applying at the window, saw sixty men about his house, armed with knives and bludgeons. The Mexican had no doubt that the intention was to obtain admission by stratagem, murder the minister, and rifle his house!

But this is not the only, or most extraordinary part of the gentleman's narrative. While he was on the road between Mexico and Vera Cruz, travelling with a company in the stage, they were arrested by a hand of ruffians, to see if Mr. Poinsett was among them, it having been reported that he was to leave Mexico at this time. The narrator of these facts being closely muffled in a cloak, was a peculiar object of scrutiny. His cloak was roughly thrown open, and his features closely examined; and when at length the assailants became satisfied of their mistake, one of them drew the back of his knife across his throat with a decisive action, saying, "it is lucky for him that it is not he."

Mass. Journal.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 14.

GREAT FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

About six o'clock, on Friday evening last, a fire broke out at the Southeast corner of Main and Third streets, in the wooden building occupied as a store and auction room by Messrs. J. & C. V. Harris.—In a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. The buildings on the same square, South and East for some distance, were also of wood. All on Main street South to the brick house occupied by H. Raguet, as a store, were very soon on fire. By great exertions, the progress of the fire South was arrested at this point.

Very soon after the fire began to rage,

a brisk wind sprung up from the South, which directed the flame immediately across Third street. The large brick building, at the corner, occupied as a store below by Mr. A. Graham, and above by Mr. Dawson's printing office, it was supposed could be saved. But a frame building, East of it, soon caught fire, and involved the brick in the destructive element. All the buildings on the East side of Main street, to the U. S. Bank, were abandoned, and efforts made only to save the property. Except two buildings of brick, adjoining the brick corner, they were all of wood, and occupied as stores and milliners' shops.

A greater than Mammoth!—A jaw bone and other remains of a prodigious animal exhumed near fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, are now being exhibited at 28, Market-street, Boston. The jaw bone is 20 feet long; this would make the animal while living not less than one hundred and thirty feet in length, and sixty-five in height. We have seen the bones, and we confess that we were never so much astonished. Our impression is, that a sight of them is better worth a voyage across the Atlantic, than Niagara Falls and all other natural objects known on this continent.

Journal.

An act to suppress Duelling has recently passed the Legislative Council of Florida, by which all persons concerned in fighting duels, sending or bearing challenges, &c. are declared incapable of holding office in the Territory—it is further enacted, that in case any person shall kill his antagonist in a duel, or so wound him that he shall die therefrom in three months after, such person so killing or wounding, shall, on conviction, suffer death by being hanged by the neck, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Persons who attempt to evade this statute by leaving the Territory, are made alike subject to the penalties, as if the offence had been committed within its limits.

Chas. Courier.

A woman was hung in Savannah, Hardin county, on the 13th ult. having been previously convicted of the murder of her husband. The case must have been a clear one, and attended with aggravating circumstances, or no Jury in the State could have been found to render a verdict of guilty without recommending the defendant as a fit subject for executive clemency. The crime of murder is, with a very few exceptions, punished everywhere with death; and policy requires that the penalties of the law should recognize no distinction of sexes, & yet capital offences by females are of such rare occurrence amongst us as to leave it doubtful, whether solitary imprisonment for life in a Penitentiary would not be a sufficient punishment in these cases—that it would be more consonant to the feelings of the community there can be no doubt. The name of the wretched woman referred to above was *Polly Hughes*. She confessed that she murdered her husband by repeated blows with an axe while he was in a state of *intoxication*—she stated also that he had previously threatened to take her life. The case affords an awful warning to persons addicted to the ruinous vice of *intemperance*.

Nashville Republican.

A Member of the Alabama Legislature, has introduced a Resolution, declaring that it is anti-republican to style the Governor *His Excellency*. The Huntsville Advocate says—"the gentleman reminds us of a devout member of congress, who wanted a republican translation of the Bible, from which *Prince, King, and all titles of royalty* should be expunged; he was ridiculed into contempt, by the remark of a facetious member in reply, who supposed that it would sound rather badly to say, 'The President (instead of the prince) of the power of the air.)'

A clock maker of St. George's in the East, London, has invented an apparatus, which by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workmen, and lights a candle, at any time, night or morning.

Spots on the Sun.—We understand from a gentleman who is conversant with such subjects, that the "spots on the Sun" are now larger than have been seen at any time since 1816. The principal one is near the centre of the disc, and when the sky is clear may be seen, with careful observation, by the naked eye. Around this are

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1830.

Legislature — The proposition submitted by D. F. Caldwell, Esq. of this town, in relation to the power of Congress to make internal improvements, was discussed in the Senate on the 26th ult. Mr.

Spright opposed the proposition; and in order to test the sense of the House, moved to amend it, so as to deny the power of Congress to make improvements of national concern in this State.

Mr. Caldwell then spoke for some time, in support of the power of Congress to make internal improvements; but before the question was taken, the committee rose. The power of Congress to make internal improvements, has been recognized by every President, from Washington to Jackson, — we do not even except Jefferson, — and it is time that this State, if she regards her own interest, should cease her opposition. Congress will continue to exercise the power — a decided majority of the States assert its constitutionality; it is useless, therefore, for the minority to continue to oppose, and unwise in them to refuse any participation in the benefits to be derived from appropriations of the public funds to the construction of roads and canals, and to the making of other improvements, of national importance, within the limits of the different States. Mr. Caldwell may not, and it is probable he will not, succeed in carrying his resolution through the Senate; but he deserves the thanks of his constituents for introducing it, and for defending, fearlessly and independently, the principle which it involves.

The Sheriff Bill, it will be perceived, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons by a large majority. Its final passage is considered certain. We have seen no evidence that the people have called for the passage of this bill — they were well satisfied, as far as we can learn, with the present mode of electing Sheriffs; but the bill is forced upon them by their representatives. The evils or benefits that will flow from it, will be seen soon enough. It is useless to anticipate.

Congress. — Mr. Carson introduced a resolution, requiring that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the United States Mint in the gold region of this State; but it was rejected, 60 to 74.

The Legislature of South-Carolina adjourned on the 11th ult. Twenty-eight acts were passed during the session, besides some resolutions, as a matter of course, on the subject of the Tariff.

The legislature of Kentucky convened on the 7th ult. John J. Crittenden, an anti-Jackson man, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Retrenchment. — The expenditures, during the last year's administration of Mr. Adams, amounted to \$13,473,955; for the first year of Gen. Jackson, they amount to \$13,759,590. Difference in favor of Mr. Adams, two hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars. The average annual expense, during the four years of Mr. Adams, was \$13,320,484 — being nearly half a million less than the expenses of the first year of reform, economy and retrenchment. If this is to be taken as an earnest of the economy which Jackson was to introduce, the people, at the end of his four years, will have paid dear enough for their "glorious triumph."

Mr. Clay made some half a dozen changes in the publishers of the laws, the aggregate compensation of whom amounted to 5 or 600 dollars, and for this he was denounced as a corrupter of the press, and abuse was showered upon him without measure, both by members of Congress and the "kennel presses" throughout the country. The aid of the people was invoked to put down the corrupt administration of Mr. Adams, and to elect Gen. Jackson, who would "cleanse the Augean stable" and sweep

corruption from the government as with the besom of destruction. Well, the people elected him, and sent Mr. Adams into retirement, as the Athenians drove Aristides into banishment; and now let us see what Gen. Jackson has done: —

He has appointed about forty newspaper editors, and printers, and other dependents, to office.

The annual amount of public money expended upon them, is about fifty thousand dollars.

The annual amount of public money paid to four only, and who were among the conductors of a single paper, (the Boston Statesman,) is more than ten thousand five hundred dollars.

To nine of the forty editors, printers, &c. the annual amount of public money paid, is about twenty five thousand dollars.

And of these forty editors, one half of the number are appointed to the Post-Office.

These facts show what regard Gen. Jackson has manifested for the purity of the press; and yet those who saw so much cause for alarm in the few unimportant changes made by Mr. Clay in the publishers of the laws, are now perfectly tranquil. Their nerves have been braced, and they now look upon the monster, corruption, with admirable composure. Gen. Jackson has forty editors, besides his partisans who publish "by authority," under his control, all pensioned out of the public purse, and yet not one of those who were so lavish in their abuse of Mr. Clay, sees any cause for censure. But this silence cannot disguise the fact, that a more barefaced corruption of the press was never attempted nor exhibited in any country than is now witnessed in this. Let the people look to it. They condemned Mr. Clay, whose conduct, though vilely misrepresented to them, was perfectly justifiable; let them not permit another, then, although a favorite, to thrust both hands into the public treasury, for the purpose of rewarding venal editors.

A thorough-going Jackson editor in Missouri, in an article extolling the popularity of the Administration, says —

"It is decidedly against the South, on the great question that now agitates the Union. It recognizes the principles of the protecting system in the most odious shape. Our worst apprehensions are realized. The South must be true to herself. The Hercules in whom she trusted, will not aid the wheel. We hope our legislature will provide that this republic take no harm." The legislature, however, had more wisdom than to follow the counsels of this hotspur: they contented themselves with passing, as usual, some threatening resolutions. But Gen. Jackson is not to be intimidated by these; and the war-spirits of South Carolina have too much discretion mixed with their valor, to expose themselves, by less questionable acts, to the penalties of the "second section." In maintaining the integrity of the Union, the President will receive the cordial support of all the friends of the late Administration: none of them are found in the ranks of the disunionists.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend for the last half year of two per cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. — Among the petitions presented yesterday was one

by Mr. Howard, from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, praying for the aid of the Government. He

stated that New York and Pennsylvania had constructed great works of this

character, by their own resources, but

that the State of Maryland was unable to

carry her great work through without that assistance which she thought it was one of the duties which the Federal Government was created to perform. He stated that the present capital of the Rail Road Company was four millions; and that it was his opinion that rail roads are destined to be of vast importance in the internal communication and commerce of this country. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Nat. Journal.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the great number of petitions which have been presented to Congress, says, "that the stream of petitions against the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath is on the flow, and may be expected to swell to a prodigious volume before the session is half gone through."

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society have given notice that they are about to despatch the brig Liberia with emigrants to the American colony in Africa. She has accommodations for upwards of 100, and will proceed to Norfolk in a few days, to receive them on board.

The city council of New York has resolved to elevate the cupola of the city Hall, and convert it into the uses of an Observatory. The turret clock will have four dials illuminated at night. Are they not afraid that they will be ridiculed by the *Jack Cades* of the day?

By a law passed at the present session of the Georgia Legislature, *Gambling* is made a penitentiary offence. Playing without betting, is not punishable.

It is stated in a Paris paper that the *Poems of the King of Bavaria* have been interdicted in Austria, as of a republican and seditious tendency. It is rather uncommon for a King to be a Poet and an Author; but still more so that he should be a Republican.

We had hoped that, among the "Reforms" of the day, the President would have reformed the practice of making long Messages. But he is worse than his predecessors. If he goes on at the rate he has begun, he may well make it his especial care to "reward" printers with rich offices.

Worcester Yeoman.

MRS. WILLEY

WOULD give notice, that the present quarter of her School will terminate on the 22d inst., and that the next session will commence on the Monday following.

Jan. 4, 1830.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, from October the 1st to January 1st, 1830.

A James A. Alexander John Johnson
Amos Alexander K
Elizabeth Alexander Henry Kelly 2
Silas Alexander Mary Ann Kirkpatrick
Wm. A. Alexander John W. King
Thomas N. Alexander L
Jeremiah Alderson John N. Lee,
B A. C. Labatt
Rev. S. S. Burdett William Lucky
John J. Blair James Latta
William Burton John Little 2
James C. Brawly Robert Lindsey
C M
Alexander Calder James McCulloch
Col. John Carter Lawson H. McCoy
John Capps or Jos. McCulloch
James Mulwee James Moore 2
James Caldwell Wm. McKinly
Robt. T. Cheek Guy Mcowell
George Cathy John McCraven
James Cunningham Thomas McGahee
John Campbell James H. McGinn
D Rev. Robt. H. Morrison
Isham Dunlap Rev. Robt. H. Morrison
Col. John Davis N
Susanna Davis Tho. A. Norment, Esq.
E P
C. Etzinger Martha Price
F Simon V. Pelt
Eliza O'Farrell William Falls
William Flinn William Flinn
G Rev. Isaac Greer Dr. J. Ross
John Gunson John Garner
Dr. Jas. F. Gilmore William Riley
George W. Gage Edward H. Stiles
Alex. Greer, Esq. Robt. Riley 2
Capt. Wm. Greer Robt. D. Russell
H Dr. J. Ross
Alex. Henderson 2 Dr. J. Ross
John Helloma Thos. Trotter
John Hartgrove Thos. George Todd
Miss Nancy Haugland B
James Hunter 2 B
John Huntington George Todd
Sam'l. Hutchison B
Sam'l. Howie B
Jno. Hall B
Alex. Halls 1 B
Sam'l. Hyams B
Dr. Jno. Harpholdt Rev. S. Williamson
James Heath Martha Wilson
Thomas Henry John Walker, jun.
Dr. Sam'l. Henderson WM. SMITH, P. M.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1830. — 3269.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th day of January last, a boy named Eli Cuthrell, bound to me by the County Court of Rowan. He is over 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark, curly hair, and a rather trifling character. Whosoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive five cents reward, but no expense.

ELI WARD.

Rowan county, Jan. 2, 1830. — 3268.

Champagne!

I HAVE just received from Charleston, one Case of

CHAMPAGNE WINE, first quality:

Together with *Slaughter's Bitters* and

first rate

Match Lights.

I still continue to get on my usual supply of

OYSTERS, Crackers, Fish, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1830. — 31268.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Dec. 23.

Cotton, 8s a 8.65, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon & 7s; candle mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 8s; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 7 50 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 22 a 26; sugar, common, 9s; prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 25 a 28; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, 12s, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 3 to 13 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Dec. 19.

Cotton, 9 a 9 1/2; flour, 6 a 6 1/2; corn, 30 a 35; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northrn gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 33 a 43; beeswax, 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; ham, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool, 40 a 40 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10, a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; leaf, 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, December 23. — Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55; rice, per 10 lbs. 2.30 a 2.75; bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50; whiskey 30, apple brandy 40 a 45.

Newbern, December 26. — Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 6 1/2, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, and, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Dec. 24.

Cotton 8s a 11, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12; Java, 14 a 15; flour 5, 87 1/2 wheat 110 a 114; sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7 1/2; St. Croix 8s a 9; whiskey, rye, 24 a 25; apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Dec. 24. — Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 1/2, 5 7/8, wheat 03 a 100, apple brandy, 35 a 40; peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25; North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis., S. Carolina do, 1 1/2; Georgia do, 24 a 3.

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 25th and 26th days of January next, at the residence of the late Joseph Wilson, I will sell all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting, in part, of 10 or 12 likely Negroes; 6 first rate Horses; Stock, Farming Utensils, Household, and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The usual securities upon purchases required. Terms of sale, 12 months credit.

At the Mecklenburg County Court, I will sell, on credit, an extensive and unusually well selected *Law and Miscellaneous Library*.

MARSHALL T. POLK, Adm'r.

Dec. 20th, 1829. — 31267.

Uatawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order; prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the conditions, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

Bentley's Ford, Lincoln co'y, Dec. 7, 1829. — 2639

The Raleigh Register will please give the above six insertions, and forward the account to the subscriber in Charlotte.

C. J.

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,

1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem.

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical Calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of Maj. Jonathan Harris, deceased, are required to render the same, legally attested, to either of the undersigned; and those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

THOS. TROTTER, JNO. HUNTINGTON.

Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1829. — 2629.

Make Settlements!

A

LL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account, are requested to make immediate settlement, either by payment or note; and those indebted by note, to renew them, or pay the cash. Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, may expect to pay costs.

JOHN M. HARRIS.

York District, S. C. Nov. 23, 1829. — 51266.

NOTICE.

A

LL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. Carruth, deceased, are

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

CASHELREE—AN IRISH LEGEND.

"Come, lady, come—the jewels bright
Are waiting for thee here,
And many a gem of pealy light
Must sparkle in thy tress to-night,
Or wherefore dost thou fear?
The banners wave—the arch is bright,
Wild wakes the revelry—
This night within our halls thou'll sit
The queen of Cashelree."

"Oh, vain your jewel'd robes, for me
The torches flash in vain,
They wake within my heart no glee,
I cannot smile again—

And yonder grove, so passing fair,
Wreathed with the wild rose o'er,

I dream of him that met me there,

And left to meet me more."

A startling whisper crossed her ear,
A form came fluttering by—
Why wiped so soon the falling tear,
And checked the bursting sigh?
Oh strange! in change the asyl chain
Of love wrought mystery,
And she that ne'er could smile again,
Who now so gay as she?

With laugh and dance and witchery,
All night the moments passed,
Oh, lady, is true love from thee
Thus flung aside at last?
No eye so bright—no step so light,
In all their revel glee,
As she that wailed in tears this night
The feast of Cashelree.

Then higher swelled the merry strain,
Broader the torch lights glare,
When lo, the monarch's princely train
In all their pride stood there—
She blushed—she rushed—for ah 'twas he
That in the grove had been,
The monarch of all Cashelree,
And she was chosen queen.

All loudly rang the minstrel strain,
High flashed the arch in light,
And scented airs flung back again
The revel of that night;
And oft within that grove so fair
She tracks remembrance o'er,
And laughs with him that left her there,
Then met, to leave no more.

NORMA.

THE INDIANS.

From the National Journal.

These sons of the forest and original lords of the soil have been always recognized as independent nations. States before, and the United States since, the adoption of the Constitution have treated with them as such. The framers of the Constitution, with a full knowledge of this recognition, provided that Congress should regulate commerce with them, and that the President and Senate should make treaties with them; which, when ratified, were to be the supreme law of the land, and "the judges in every State should be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The United States have, under this constitution, in repeated instances, established and acknowledged the boundaries of these Indians, within the limits of individual States.

The Treaty of Hopewell between the United States and the Cherokees was made 28th Nov. 1785, and before the adoption of the constitution. The boundaries were established within the limits of Georgia, and every citizen residing within their jurisdiction forfeited protection, and might be dealt with according to the pleasure of the Tribe. The treaty of Holton with the same "Cherokee nation," was made and concluded 2d July, 1791, and after the constitution was adopted and in full operation. The 7th article expressly and "solemnly guarantees to the Cherokees all the lands not hereby ceded." The Treaty of Philadelphia, 26 June, 1794, confirms those of Hopewell and Holton; the treaty of Tillico of 22d Oct. 1798, and that of Washington, 7th January, 1806, containing grants from these Indians, also contain reservations by them, and establish former treaties. In the act of cession of the State of Georgia to the United States of 15th June, 1802, the Territory west of the line there described, and what now constitutes Alabama and Mississippi, was ceded to the United States—the latter at their own expense, and for the use of Georgia, to extinguish the Indian title within the limits of that State, "as early as the same could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms."

Pursuant to this stipulation on the part of the United States, they have, at different times, and at the request of Georgia, obtained, by treaty, most of the lands of the Indians within the limits of that State, whenever they could be obtained "peaceably and on reasonable terms."

Now from these facts, it would seem that the two contracting parties considered the Indians an incumbrance which the United States were to remove when they could "on reasonable terms" make them willing to go. Neither party pretended to a power to coerce them. Both understood well that it was by treaty only, that their title was to be extinguished. Now the power to make treaties necessarily implies a nation or people having an organized government. It would be the grossest absurdity to contract with a numerous people having no authorized Agent or representative. When we purchase lands of their chiefs, we very readily admit their authority to contract. These Indians then, we, at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, organized political societies, with powers vested in their rulers to exercise the highest acts of sovereignty—that is, *to make treaties with a sovereign power.*

Now when the constitution of the United States went into full operation, in what relation did we stand to these "Indian Tribes?" Undoubtedly as *independent powers*, claiming, for themselves, as an act of *power*, but not of *right*, that they should negotiate with no other nation but this. When Great Britain, by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, ceded to us the territory which embraced the then United States, and much more, the rights of the Indians were not extinguished. We took the territory *cum onere*. Numerous tribes of Indians were included within the cession over whom neither of the contracting parties had the least control. These Indians, not being parties, could not be bound by the compact. If we are right in this, (and we ask the government to prove wherein we are wrong,) what right has ever accrued to us or to any State of the Union, to subject "the Indian Tribes" to our laws?

The Secretary of War may be a profound lawyer than we have been in the habit of considering him, and he may (which is not presuming much) make a better argument than that contained in the Message, but we very much doubt whether he can, with all his profound wisdom and science, prove satisfactorily that we have the right to drive the Indians to subjugation or banishment. We may have the *physical force* to do so; but the question is, as to the *right*. Nations, feeling power, should never forget moral obligation. The Indian Tribes are humbled and brought to the brink of destruction, and "parcerre subjectis et debellare superbos" is a maxim, in the observance of which *christians* should never be outdone.

There appears to us palpable contradictions in the reasoning of the President, and very great perversion or misrecollection of facts. We cannot well perceive how our purchasing lands of these Indians, from time to time, is incompatible with our exertions to civilize them, inasmuch as in proportion as they advance in the arts of civilized life, their wants of extended territory will be diminished. But, surely, if a portion of the southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, have made such progress in these arts as to erect an independent Government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama, our exertions for their civilization have been, thus far, crowned with success, and to abolish this government, and drive them "further into the wilderness," is the last remedy which reason and philanthropy should prescribe.

The quotation from the Constitution of the prohibition upon Congress to erect a new State within the jurisdiction of another, without the consent of its Legislature, indicates a weakness of intellect truly surprising. Now Congress has never undertaken to erect a tribe of Indians into a new State. At the ratification of the treaty of 1783, these Indians were there, having all the powers of sovereignty which they now have, and much more territory. At the adoption of the Federal Constitution, they were there. Georgia had never exercised any jurisdiction over them, and she acquired no right to do it by the Constitution. By the cession of 14th January, 1801, she acquired none, but, in effect, surrendered to us the exclusive management of their concerns, and the right to negotiate for their land to her use. The Constitution was speaking of admitting new States into the Union. It was foreseen that new States might be formed from the Territories, and also from the division of an existing State, as was later the case in Massachusetts; and the power to admit them into the Union was given to Congress; but not, in the latter case, without the consent of the Legislature of the State to be thus divided. Now what mortal of ordinary intellect ever imagined or conceived that this grant of power has authorized

Congress to admit a tribe of Indians into the Union on an equal footing with the original States? If this clause in the Constitution applies at all to the case, this inference is inevitable, that without the consent of Georgia we could not admit these Indians into the Union; but with her consent we could. And further: any tribe of Indians, beyond the limit of any State, may be admitted into the Union, at the unlimited discretion of Congress? Such a construction of the Constitution is too visionary and ridiculous to require refutation.

Further: the word "jurisdiction" is palpably misunderstood. Georgia never had any jurisdiction in the Indian Territory. The jurisdiction was in the Indians—at the peace of 1783, at the adoption of the Constitution, and at the time of the compact with us. There is no people on earth whose title is so interwoven with their jurisdiction as the Indians; a cession or guarantee to them of territory, by certain bounds or limits, is, *ex iure termini*, a cession of jurisdiction, or, a concession that the jurisdiction is theirs. If they have, and always have had, this jurisdiction, how is their exercising it in a particular manner, wholly applicable to themselves, assuming any thing from Georgia, or encroaching in the least upon her jurisdiction? Had Georgia acquired the territory, by right or by wrong, when she became a member of the confederacy, then her jurisdiction would have resulted as a matter of course. But these Indians were then independent of her control, and by her and us have been repeatedly so recognized.

But there is another aspect to this affair which demands serious and deep reflection. If the laws of the State are to become operative upon them as upon the whites, (and the laws of the United States of course,) State taxes, and *direct taxes* too, may be laid on them. Now the principle upon which our revolution is based, is, that the right of representation results from taxation. If Georgia taxes them, she can enumerate them as the basis of her representation in Congress; and here she must either accord to them the right of electing and being elected, or we shall have a class of *red* in addition to the *black* population, as "a make weight" to increase her representation in Congress. We select Georgia not inadvertently, but as an example. The same argument applies to every State to which tribes of Indians are included.

The Indian, unlike the African, has always been independent, and has acknowledged no master. He will neither be merged in our population nor submit to our taxes. He must defend his rights or quit his country, the haunts of his youth and the graves of his ancestors. What then is meant when it is said that "this emigration should be voluntary," when in the next breath it is said that "if they remain in the State they must be subject to its laws?" "Renounce all your own rights and submit to our will, or be banished." That such an "emigration" could be "voluntary" is an abuse of terms and a perversion of plain common sense. The whole scheme is to subdue and exterminate them, by the ruthless hand of power, and in violation of our plighted faith. Parliament claimed "the right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatever," but we resisted the tyranny with strong arms and stout hearts, for ours was a conflict of principle. Do we deny those rights to Indians which we sustained with our bravest and best blood? WE HAVE THE POWER, and the Indian is diminished and dwindled, and already surrounded; he must yield or perish.

Our revolutionary struggle was a conflict for principle, for "right against might." This too is the basis of our constitution, and for this we have a name among the nations of the earth which commands their respect and admiration. But how will it sink in the scale of excellence, if, for power, we belie our principles, and exercise that force upon the poor, untaught, humbled, defenceless savage, which we ourselves denounce as tyranny, and for no other offence than this—that, by our exertions, he is becoming civilized.

Sigas of the Times.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

London Post Office.—Extract of a letter from a merchant of this city dated London, Oct. 12, 1829. "I proceed to reply to your inquiries relative to the Post Office, which I obtained from a person in the employment of the Government, in the Post Office. They have just moved into the new Building, and a most splendid one it is. It is 380 feet long and about the depth of the wings of the City Hall in your city.—There are about 200 persons employed constantly in it; and has 700 lamps, all

lighted with gas. The evening I was conducted through it, the consumption of gas was 1000 cubic feet every five minutes, which at the charge here of 13s. 9d. for a thousand feet, make about thirty-six dollars an hour for light."

Mr. Owen who has just returned to England, after a long and arduous course of travelling through North, and some parts of South America, states, that after repeated communications with many of the influential Members of Congress in the United States, he found that they were willing to do everything in their power to promote his plans of improvement, by means of which a more friendly and enlightened communication would be kept up between England and America, and the state of society in the two countries be materially benefitted. In the course of his journeys through America he met with the Rev. Alex. Campbell, with whom he engaged in a long and comprehensive discussion, which "was attended by Clergymen of every persuasion, and from persons of almost every state in the Union, some of whom came upwards of 1500 miles to be present." The particulars of this public discussion, Mr. Owen states, will be speedily given to the world, and translated into the French, German, and Spanish languages." While at Mexico, Mr. Owen was offered by the President Victoria, in the name of the Executive power, the jurisdiction of a territory, 150 miles broad, along the whole line of frontiers between the republic of Mexico and the United States. This territory Mr. Owen means to have governed under the laws and regulations which he has prepared; so soon as some previous necessary arrangements have been completed between himself and the Mexican Administration. On the whole, he seems perfectly satisfied with the hold which his principles seem likely to obtain in the New World.

London Sun.

Freezing Quicksilver.—It is stated by Prof. Hansteen, that, during his tour in Siberia in the month of January last, finding the mercury in two thermometers becoming stiff, he determined to expose a quantity of it to the full effect of the air. Accordingly, at night he poured 3 lbs. into a basin, and set it out. The next morning, before 7 1/2 o'clock, it was frozen into a compact hard mass which he could not loosen with his knife from the bottom of the basin! He cut it like lead; and at first, as the knife came out of a warm room, the mercury was still rather fluid where it was cut!

It is certainly no slight testimony to the enthusiasm with which in these days scientific results are pursued, to state, that in an atmosphere where mercury was thus frozen solid, the Professor daily passed the hour after sunrise, in making observations and experiments in the open air. All the brass screws, however, of his instruments were covered with leather, as the mere touch of the finger to the naked metal scorched like a red-hot iron, and invariably left a blister behind.

The mechanical age.—A writer in the Edinburgh Review says, "Were we required to characterize this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be tempted to call it not an heroic, devout, philosophical or moral age, but, above all others, the mechanical age. It is the age of machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches, and practices the great art of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is by rule and calculated contrivances. For the simplest operation, some helps and accompaniments, some cunning abbreviating process, is in readiness. Our old modes of exertion are all discredited and thrown aside. On every hand, the living artisan is driven from his workshop, to make room for a speedier, inanimate one.—The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weavers, and falls into iron fingers that fly it faster. The sailor furls his sail, and lays down his oar and bids a strong, unwearied servant, on vapor wings, bear him through the waters. Men have crossed oceans by steam; the Birmingham fire-king has visited the fabulous east; and the genius of the cape, were there any Camoens now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunders than Gama's. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness and finds a fleet fire horse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam—the very brood hen is to be superceded! For all earthly, and for some unearthly purposes, we have machines for mechanic furtherances; for mincing our cabbages; for casting us into magnetic sleep. We re-

The Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, at its late session in Savannah, determined on the establishment of a Theological Seminary for the South. It is to be located at Columbia, S. C. and Doctors Waddell and Goulding are already chosen two of the Professors.

Sycophants are like dogs who dirt those most they love best.

Never light another's candle, so as to extinguish your own; we are to love our neighbors as ourselves; not better.

Ingredients for a household: morality, order, industry, abundance, and good humor.

The longer we live in the world, the more we cling to a few objects.

Taste appears, to be occasionally, as capricious as temper; it admits no rejects with a total contrariety or perversity of judgment.

He that has lived long and sagaciously in the world, will rarely expect to find things as they should be, and as rarely quarrel with things as they necessarily are.

The wonderful establishment and propagation of Christianity is a most convincing proof of the entire credibility of the history of the New Testament, and of the religion which it establishes. Before the second century was completed, the Christian doctrine was propagated through the whole Roman empire, which then comprised almost the whole known world. It prevailed without the assistance of any temporal power. "Destitute of all human advantages, protected by no authority, assisted by no art, not recommended by the reputation of its author, not enforced by eloquence in its advocates, the word of God grew mightily and prevailed. We behold twelve men, poor, artless, and uneducated, triumphing over the fiercest and most determined opposition, over the tyranny of the magistrate, and the subtleties of the philosopher, over the prejudices of the Gentile, and the bigotry of the Jew." In progress of time the church became divided by heresies, as well as exposed to a series of the most sanguinary persecutions; yet still the truths she professed continued to spread, in defiance of all those impediments. And notwithstanding that those truths are repugnant to every bad passion of the human heart, and require, from those who profess them, the most exalted piety, together with the strictest possible regard to every civil, moral, and relative duty, as well as the purest and most diffusive benevolence,—till Christianity has continued to spread (as its founder had predicted) in every part of the known world, and, at the present day, is embraced and professed by a tenth part of the human race.